

FIGHTING AGAIN

Hostilities Resumed in Mexico City.

The Armistice Was Broken Immediately.

MOST RIGOROUS CENSORSHIP

Holds Back New News From War Zone.

Activity in Washington—Three Battleships at Vera Cruz.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Developments in the Mexican situation were today in brief:

Fighting was resumed in Mexico between the Madero and Diaz forces behind the veil of a rigorous censorship which cut off news dispatches and limited official ones.

President Taft replied to Madero's plea for non-intervention, saying no orders for landing American troops had been given; pointing out "the vital importance of the early establishment of peace and order," and that "the present paramount duty is the prompt relief of the situation."

Consuls throughout Mexico reported the populace quiet pending news of a decisive action in Mexico City.

Rear Admiral Southard, aboard the armored cruiser Colorado, moved from Mazatlan to Manzanillo, where an anti-American demonstration was reported.

President Madero sent personal messages to Washington saying he "expected a definite result soon."

The United States military forces in Vermont and Nebraska were due at Vera Cruz. Preparations for moving the first army brigade and the marines rested.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Only one dispatch was received from Ambassador Wilson over night and up to 10:30 this morning. It was very brief and confirmed the last news dispatch sent out of Mexico saying fighting had been resumed with the breaking of the armistice.

Vera Cruz, Feb. 17.—Hostilities in Mexico City between the rebels and federalists were vigorously resumed at an early hour this morning, according to information reaching here from the capital.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Rear Admiral Southard, commander of the Pacific fleet, has been ordered to proceed to Mazatlan from Manzanillo in response to a request of the United States consul there who reported anti-American demonstrations. The big ship sailed last night and should have arrived early today.

Vera Cruz, Feb. 17.—The positions of the two forces had not undergone any change. The rebels, who are followers still occupied the arsenal and several strategic points in that district from which they were directing a raking fire on the federal batteries. These replied shot for shot.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Two private dispatches from President Madero to personal friends in Washington received today simply said he "expected definite result very soon."

Senator Cullom, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee after a short talk with Mr. Taft at the White House declared he was still opposed to intervention and that there was practically no sentiment for it in the senate.

Belk Fighting Today.

Mexico City, Feb. 17.—Belk fighting between rebels and government troops continued today. There are indications, however, of developments of a character that may relieve the situation to a measurable degree. It is not possible to transmit details because of the close censorship.

Firing Since 8 O'clock.

New York, Feb. 17.—Private dispatches received here sent from Mexico City at noon today, indicate that the firing has continued since eight o'clock this morning with a severity equal to the heaviest fighting of last week.

Big Caliber Guns in Use.

Mexico City, Feb. 17.—Fighting today was very heavy. The big caliber guns in the arsenal were almost constantly in use. The federal army brought another big siege gun into the battle but did not succeed in silencing the rebel fire.

The engagement was very severe almost till this afternoon but the firing then subsided and the rebels exchanged of rifle bullets. The rebels tried to pick off the federal artillerymen as they were driving the guns.

Renewed Activity in Washington.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Renewed activity in preparation for a possible troop movement to Mexico was indicated today in hurried orders to the army transport Meade at Newport News to sail to Philadelphia navy yard. Expeditions of marines were also assembled there. No official explanations were forthcoming.

Sending the Meade to Philadelphia.

The transports Kilpatrick, McClellan and Sumner, provisioned and ready for the transportation of the first brigade of the first army corps.

No official explanation of marching orders to the Third Cavalry at San Antonio was obtained but it was plain the war and navy departments were working together to put their forces in a further state of readiness.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17.—It was reported at the Philadelphia navy yard this afternoon that orders had been issued for the mobilization there of 2,000 marines to be drawn from the several naval stations on the Atlantic coast. Retention prevailed at the yard and official confirmation could not be had here.

An Iron Censorship.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Mexico City was virtually cut off from the outside world today by the imposition of an iron censorship.

With no direct news dispatches from

THE GAS SITUATION.

Dawson Says Flannery Receivers Asked for First.

Kansas City, Feb. 17.—Other than the fact that it was relative to the natural gas situation, Attorney General Dawson of Kansas and John H. Atwood, attorney based upon a ruling of the law preventing a court taking jurisdiction in a matter of this kind when a co-ordinate already has taken jurisdiction. He said the district court action was being prepared when forestalled by Eugene Mackey, president of the Kansas Natural Gas company who entered the federal court and obtained a permanent receivership, one of whom was himself.

Ex-Senator Hale Near Death.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Former Senator Eugene Hale, of Maine, is reported as being in a critical condition from paralysis with which he was stricken yesterday. Because of his advanced years, Senator Hale's friends are apprehensive that he may not recover.

Weather Forecast for Kansas.

Fair tonight and Tuesday.

Bank of Topeka.

Complete savings department.—Adv.

VICTIMS OF WAR

Americans, Taking No Part in Fight, Killed.

Every Section of U. S. Represented in Wounded List.

The following list of American citizens who have been killed, wounded, fired upon and assaulted in Mexico within a week follows:

R. M. Meredith, of Troy, O., agent for the National Cash Register company, struck by bullet while in the Porters hotel. Two days previous Meredith had been wounded by a Mexican federalist bullet.

Heremann O. Weiss, civil engineer of Washington and New York, said to have been shot to death.

Mrs. H. W. Holmes, wife of an employee of Duns, killed while preparing dinner.

Mrs. Percy Griffiths, wife of an employee of the street railway company, legs shot off, causing death.

The Wounded.

Sidney Sutherland, reporter for the Mexican Herald and correspondent for several American newspapers, shot in the leg while standing near R. M. Meredith in the Porters hotel.

An American boy named Lasan, wounded by flying shell.

Mrs. Greenfield, mother of Harry Greenfield, employee of the Mexican Light and Power company, struck by shell.

Mr. H. H. McCrosson, of Lincoln, Neb., finger shot off while walking to his hotel.

Mark Johnson, colored, of Madison, Wis., shot through shoulder.

E. L. Ramsey, of Galveston, Texas, wounded.

Allis Bland, printer, shot through arm.

Fired Upon.

Consul General Arnold Shanklin and staff.

Deputy Consul General Van Horn, N. A. Jennings, special newspaper correspondent.

Paul Hudson.

D. E. Hamer, American envoy.

Assaulted.

Ensign Edward Guthrie of Washington, attacked by mob at Acapulco.

Surgeon Cameron of Denver, attacked by a mob at Acapulco.

Denver TOPEKA

Kaws Open Season at Home April 18.

Labor Day Only Other Holiday Home Game.

Lincoln, Feb. 17.—The club owners of the Western League after working for three days and a large part of many nights, by a unanimous vote adopted a schedule for the 1913 season early today. It provides 168 games to be played in four trips around the circuit by each team.

The principal dates announced by President O'Neill follow:

Opening day, April 18—Lincoln at Wichita; Denver at Topeka; Des Moines at St. Joseph; Sioux City at Omaha.

Decorations day—Lincoln at Denver; Wichita at St. Joseph; Topeka at Des Moines; Omaha at Sioux City.

Fourth of July—Topeka at Wichita; Lincoln at Denver; Sioux City at Omaha; St. Joseph at Des Moines.

Labor day—Wichita at Topeka; Denver at Lincoln; Sioux City at Omaha; Des Moines at St. Joseph.

The season will close October 5.

RECORDS SMASHED.

This Is Warmest February 17 on Record—69 Above.

All warm weather records for this date in twenty-six years were smashed today, according to "Sunny" Flora, the local government observer. The temperature at 2 o'clock this afternoon was 69 degrees, the former high record was 67 degrees in 1907. The temperatures were higher this morning in Montana than in Kansas. This is the kind of weather that usually prevails in April. The wind is blowing at the rate of 12 miles an hour from the south. The temperatures are averaging 22 degrees above normal.

The forecast calls for generally fair weather tonight and Tuesday, with moderate temperatures.

The hourly readings:

7 o'clock 38 11 o'clock 56
8 o'clock 41 12 o'clock 61
9 o'clock 44 1 o'clock 65
10 o'clock 49 2 o'clock 69

DELLINGHAM BILL

Congress Will Attempt to Override Taft Veto.

It Has to Do With Restricting Immigration.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Supporters of the Dillingham immigration bill, vetoed last Friday by President Taft, renewed their canvass as congress convened today for an attempt to override the president's disapproval.

It would require a two-thirds vote in both houses. House leaders thought the bill could be repassed there and that the question seemed to be in the hands of the senate.

However, was foremost among Lodge, who declared the re-passage could get the necessary two-thirds vote in the upper body.

FINAL CONFERENCE.

In Effort to Avert Strike on Fifty-Four Eastern Railroads.

New York, Feb. 17.—Judge Martin A. Knapp of the United States court arrived in New York from Washington today for final conference with officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers in the effort of averting a strike against fifty-four eastern roads.

Though the strike order it is understood has already been distributed, the railroad men are still being "held for release" today pending outcome of the talk with Judge Knapp.

If no means of arbitration is then agreed upon, it was said, the strike would be called, effective within 48 hours.

The firemen still insisted today that the railroad men make a saving of \$25 a month.

Another place where the ways and means committee will attempt to fulfill the party promise to reduce state expenses, is in the fast appropriations of state offices. Figuring that the rumors in the legislature are all correct, these contingent funds are to be reduced to \$50,000 a year.

It is a most painful operation. A large part of that \$50,000 of \$50,000 a year saving will come from the reductions of contingent funds to the governor, the attorney general, the bank commissioner and other state departments.

Hits Governor's Office, Too.

In their effort to save money the ways and means committee will play no favorites. The mere fact that the Democratic party is in power will not cause any special "affects" to be cast in that direction.

In fact the Democrats will try their economy plan on some of their own members. Governor Hodges will probably suffer in proportion to other state house officials.

It is rumored that the ways and means committee will make a saving of from \$15,000 to \$16,000 a year in the governor's office alone—nearly one-fourth of the aggregate saving in the state.

In this case, in the policy of the United States towards Mexico which has been uniform for two years or as to the naval or other measures thus far taken which are measures of precaution. The ambassador telegraphed that when you were good enough to show him your telegram to me he pointed out this fact.

"Your excellency must, therefore, be advised that the people who appear to have reached you that orders have already been given to land forces, were inaccurate. The ambassador, who is fully informed, nevertheless again wishes to afford you any desirable information. Fresh assurances of friendship to Mexico are unnecessary to two years of proof of patience and good will.

"In view of the special friendship and relations between the two countries I cannot too strongly impress upon your excellency the vital importance of early establishment of that real peace and order which the governor of Kansas has so long hoped to see, both because American citizens and their property must be protected and respected and also because this nation sympathizes in sympathy with the afflictions of the Mexican people.

"In reciprocating the anxiety shown by your excellency's message I feel it my duty to add sincerely and without reserve that the course of events during the past two years culminating in the present most dangerous situation creates in this country extreme pessimism and the conviction that the present paramount duty is the prompt relief of the situation.

(Signed) "WILLIAM H. TAFT."

Madero's Plea to Taft.

President Madero's message to President Taft Saturday asking the American government not to intervene was as follows:

"I have been informed that the government over which your excellency presides has ordered to set out for the ports of Mexico war vessels with troops to disembark and come to this capital to give guarantees of safety to Americans.

"Undoubtedly the information which you have and which led you to take this action is inexact and exaggerated, for the lives of Americans in this capital are at present in no danger if they will abandon the zone of fire and concentrate in certain points of the city or its suburbs where tranquillity is absolute and where the government can give all classes guarantees.

"If you order American residents here to do that, following the precedent established by your own orders previously issued, danger to the lives of Americans and other foreigners will be obviated. Regarding what material damage may be suffered by foreigners, this government is ready to accept all responsibility according to the obligations of international law.

"Consequently, I ask your excellency to order your men of war not to disembark troops in Mexico, as this act will cause a conflagration and terrible consequences, of more extent than the ones we have to contend with at present.

"I assure your excellency that this government is taking all measures necessary in order that the rebels in the arsenal will do the least harm possible to lives and property in the capital and I have hopes that everything will be peacefully arranged in a very short time.

(Continued on Page Two.)

CUT THEM DOWN

House Ways and Means Committee Uses Ax

On State House Salaries and Contingent Funds.

Would Reduce Them to \$75 per Month.

Cut in Governor Hodges' Office, Too.

The house ways and means committee is looking for the angors of the state house stenographers and the officers with a fat contingent fund. If reports around the legislative halls are at all reliable, the house ways and means committee will this week recommend reductions of \$50,000 or \$60,000 a year in the running expenses of the state executive and judiciary.

One of the places where the axe will fall is on the heads of the supreme court stenographers. That little bunch of stenographic jobs has for a long time been regarded as one of the good jobs in the state house. Stenographers employed by the supreme court justices receive \$100 a month salary. That isn't so bad, but it is claimed that there is really no arduous work for these stenographers than for some of the girls who receive \$75 a month pay checks from the state. So the supreme court girls, it is claimed, are to be reduced to \$75 a month.

Another place where the ways and means committee will attempt to fulfill the party promise to reduce state expenses, is in the fast appropriations of state offices. Figuring that the rumors in the legislature are all correct, these contingent funds are to be reduced to \$50,000 a year.

It is a most painful operation. A large part of that \$50,000 of \$50,000 a year saving will come from the reductions of contingent funds to the governor, the attorney general, the bank commissioner and other state departments.

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"If you order American residents here to do that, following the precedent established by your own orders previously issued, danger to the lives of Americans and other foreigners will be obviated. Regarding what material damage may be suffered by foreigners, this government is ready to accept all responsibility according to the obligations of international law.

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(Continued on Page Two.)

LEFT 10 CHILDREN

Eloping Pair Cause Scandal at Wakarusa.

Farmer Steals Wife of Cousin Who Sheltered Him.

Wakarusa, Kan., Feb. 17.—Each leaving five small children. Mrs. Henry Peavler and Roe Peavler eloped from the farm on which they resided near here last Wednesday. The elopement has caused a scandal in the community. The children are distributed among the neighbors where they are cared for temporarily. No trace has been found of the missing couple. Roe Peavler is a cousin of the woman's husband.

Roe Peavler has been staying with his cousin this winter. He is the father of five children. Not a great while after he took up with his cousin's family he manifested a marked friendship for the wife of the man who was furnishing him a home. This friendship rapidly ripened into affection, according to reports from neighbors, and Wednesday they were seen to leave the place together. It developed that night that they had eloped.

Henry Peavler, husband of the missing woman is trying to locate the fleeing couple, but has as yet secured no trace of them. Neighbors, taking pity on him and the ten unfortunate children, offered their services and the children are being well cared for now. The oldest child is 14.

TAFT WILL WAIT

His Reply to Madero's Plea Not to Intervene.

But He's Convinced "Duty Is Relief of Situation."

Washington, Feb. 17.—President Taft's reply to Madero's appeal to withhold American intervention, sent by telegraph was made public by Secretary Knox today as follows.

"From your excellency's telegram which reached me the 14th, it appeared that your excellency was somewhat dissatisfied with the policy of the United States towards Mexico which has been uniform for two years or as to the naval or other measures thus far taken which are measures of precaution. The ambassador telegraphed that when you were good enough to show him your telegram to me he pointed out this fact.

"Your excellency must, therefore, be advised that the people who appear to have reached you that orders have already been given to land forces, were inaccurate. The ambassador, who is fully informed, nevertheless again wishes to afford you any desirable information. Fresh assurances of friendship to Mexico are unnecessary to two years of proof of patience and good will.

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(Continued on Page Two.)

IN SENATE "MILL"

Tuberculosis Hospital Appropriation Is Blocked.

Senate-House Committee Not Anxious to Spend \$60,000.

BANKS FAVOR NEW PLAN

Poll of State Favors J. D. Joseph Guaranty System.

Other Items of Interest in Upper House Today.

There is a little chance of a state tuberculosis hospital in Kansas this year—or next year. The joint house and senate committee working out the troubles that have followed the outlook plans is disgusted with the outlook and many of the senate members state frankly that they are anxious to drop the entire matter and allow the \$60,000 appropriation to hold over.

The distress sign originated in Newton. In the first place, the committee declares that it is "held up" for land in that city. In the second place, the Santa Fe railway wants too much money for a side track. In the third place, the water company wants to charge a higher rate than is charged in the city—and the mains run through the proposed location. In the fourth place, the electric light company wants to charge domestic rates for both light and power. Then there are a few other reasons—but the committee is making out a printed list for publication.

Exactly twenty other towns in Kansas want the state tuberculosis hospital. Furthermore, says the committee, all these twenty towns are offering land, cheap, water and cheap power.

The state appropriated \$60,000 for the hospital. There is little chance that Newton will get it. In fact there seems to be only a meager chance that any town will land the institution.

The ambitions of a score of senators were crushed this morning when the judiciary committee marked "not passed" on a desk full of measures. Pet bills worked up by anxious constituents all were thrown into the same heartless heap. The judiciary committee is aiding in the good cause of reducing the size of the statute books.

The new bureau of labor organization is nearly completed. Following the confirmation by the senate of W. L. O'Brien of Topeka as commissioner, he has announced the following appointments:

Chief clerk—A. A. Knapp of Topeka. Factory inspectors—John C. Cook of Topeka; William Morris of Kansas City.

Statistical clerk—W. B. Shaughnessy of Leavenworth. Deputy mine inspectors—Joseph Clark of Mineral; John Holliday of Pittsburg; Gus Dwyer of Seaman; Francis F. Scammon, and Robert Morris of Ossage.

Stenographer—Helen Foley of Topeka.

The assistant commission, free employment clerk and female factory inspector have not been named but the appointments are expected in a few days.

One of the platform pledges of the Democratic party that is still hanging fire is the one that provides for a number of judicial districts in the state. The joint committee of the two houses is still wrestling with the problem. A district judge draws \$3,500 a year and his stenographer \$1,000. Consolidation has shifted to the cities in such a degree that in many of the rural districts the work of a judge is not so important as it once was.

A proper consolidation of districts would eliminate at least ten districts, thus making a saving of \$50,000 a year in judicial and court salaries.

The corporation tax fight will come up tomorrow. Under this measure the administration hopes to raise additional revenue for state expenses.

Senator Howe of Dickinson county is the sponsor of the bill in the senate and he has been making a daily campaign in the upper house pointing out the advantages to the state of a bill taxing corporations. The house measure was taken up for consideration from the declarations of the Democrats, there can be no doubt of its passage.

If the poll of the state banks of Kansas has any influence with the legislature, the state will be operating a guaranty fund under a new law this year. Senator Joseph of Butler county, father of the new guaranty law now in senate committee on banks and banking has just received answers from the state banks and sent out recently. He announces that five banks out of every six in the state are anxious for a new guaranty system.

Senator Joseph is not in love with the present law. He says that the fund isn't large enough in the first place. He believes that a few failures now and then would place the fund in discredit and the people over the state would look upon it as an advertising proposition only. In the second place the Butler banker does not believe in sending his money to the state treasurer for safe keeping. He believes the guaranty fund should be kept in reserve by the different banks and drawn upon by check from the bank commissioner.

"There are 900 state banks in Kansas," he explained. "Five hundred of these banks are under the guaranty fund. I have been taking a poll of this number and I can find very little sentiment favoring the present system. All seem to agree that we should have a larger fund to guaranty losses and failures. Even here in Topeka all except one bank favor my plan."